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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
resses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 21st, 1907

There are some people who argue, on the
line that in Rome it is permissible to do as
the Romans do, that those Sanitary officials
who "squeeze" were not really dragging the
name of Englishman into the mire—that they
were not, in fact, positively dishonest at all.
They had, it is suggested, merely substituted one
code of ethics for another. We have in the past
pointed out that morals are a question of latitude,
and that in the Arctic circle it is a virtuous and
public-spirited act to give euthanasia to one's
grandparents. That was, however, merely
academic; to prove some point now forgotten,
and we are not sufficiently latitudinarian to
sanction the implication that in practice
frigid ethics will bear transplanting to torrid
regions. Indeed, memory now awakes to the fact
that that was the point of politics in question—the
advisability or otherwise of missionaries
endeavouring to make the creed of a locality
universal. As the local servants now in
disgrace for doing even as the Romans were
actually also "doing the Romans," it might
have been expected that the chief com-
plaints would have come from them, i.e. from
the local Chinese. Yet it was not so; the
Chinese gave their evidence reluctantly; and the
Officer Administering the Government has
publicly referred to the need of teaching the
Chinese that it is as wicked to offer a bribe as
to accept one. Leaving aside for a moment definitions

of terms like "bribe" and "squeeze," will it be an easy thing to inculcate that lesson? That is a question. With the Chinese it would involve interference with "old custom," at all times a difficult matter with such a conservative people. Looking at the meaning of the words, moreover, it will be found that the Chinese do not endorse our definitions. They note a difference between "bribe" and "squeeze," that we overlook, and the word "squeeze" is a foreign term often applied to transactions to which the Chinese would never dream of applying its vernacular equivalent. It is old that a Christian nation, whose religion is all for giving, should exhibit such a general suspicion, not shared by the Oriental, with regard to the idea of "something for nothing." Except in the advertisements of wily traders, the phrase "something for nothing" is not to be found in the lexicon of Christendom. Even the British law is shy of any transfer of property without "consideration" or "value received." The Chinese, Japanese, and other Orientals do seem to recognise that there may be such a thing as an out-and-out gift sometimes. It almost looks as if, by their attitude towards "squeeze" and "bribe," they recognise the uneven distribution of wealth, an acquiescence in these methods of adjustment. For generations it has been a fundamental principle with Chinese and Japanese that the rich should pay more than the poor for the same thing. In practice, although he is unaware of it, the foreigner operates reversely. The rich purchaser saves by taking a quantity; the poor—buying at retail—pay much more for their necessities. In the Far East, therefore, your servant buying things for you, at the favourable rates to which his station entitles him, adds his commission to bring the price nearer what you would have to pay if you went shopping yourself. The shopkeeper, ultimately recognising that the goods are destined for one whom he regards as wealthy, perhaps arranges with your servant for a division of the spoil. The foreigner calls that "squeeze," but the Chinese do not. The foreigner is not being charged more than a wealthy foreigner he ought to pay. This spirit, also, has given rise to the "cushaw," which finds scriptural sanction, by the way, in the reference to not muzzling the ox.

Four plague cases yesterday, including an arrival from Macao, brought the total at date to 98 cases.

Indian papers last received have less to say about epidemics. The situation at the beginning of the month was apparently much quieter.

A fruit now in season and worth attention is the Australian "Passion" fruit. We have sampled some grown at Castle Peak Farm, and find the flavour not unlike that of the big, hairy gooseberry of English growth. The manager of the fruit farm tells us the pulp makes excellent "squash" drinks.

Mr. J. D. Johnston, accountant at the National Bank of India, Karachi, died of plague on May 24th. Deceased contracted plague a few days before, and, despite the best medical efforts, succumbed to the disease. He was quite a young man, only 32 years of age, and had only recently joined the Bank there. This makes the third plague case among the European community at Karachi, two proving fatal.

Frederick Barbara Krupp, the second daughter of Frau Krupp, of Essen, has been married to Baron von Wilmowski, at the Villa Huegel. Frederick Barbara does not own any share in the famous steel works, but her father's will provides for her to the tune of a million and a half sterling in cash, and other property. Her future husband is a subordinate official in the Ministry of the Interior. For the marriage of the two Krupp girls a beautiful little Gothic chapel was specially built on the terrace of Villa Huegel.

Presiding in the Divorce Court in London, Mr. Justice Deane made some remarks which seem to throw doubt on the validity of marriages in the churches of the Anglican communion in Japan. Counsel for the plaintiff claimed that the marriage was not a consular marriage, but was celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England by an Anglican Bishop, who came within the decision in a previous case known as R. v. Millis. Mr. Justice Deane refused to accept this view, and said that as the marriage was not a consular marriage the plaintiff must call evidence to show that it was a valid marriage according to the law of Japan. It would, the Japan Chronicle imagines, be difficult to prove this, and counsel for the plaintiff evidently realised the difficulty, because he urged that Japan was a "heathen" and not a Christian country, and implied that it was "nearly to be expected that a Christian marriage would be recognised. The Japanese law takes no note of religious formalities, and the validity of a marriage consists in registration before the proper authorities. The case shows once more the necessity that all marriages of British subjects in Japan should either be made before the consular authorities or care taken that the formalities of Japanese law are complied with.

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS "EXCLUSIVE SERVICE"]

THE ARMY BILL.

LONDON, June 20th.

The Army Bill has reached its third reading.

THE MONTEPELLIER TROUBLE.

LONDON, June 20th.

The cavalry charged the mobs at Montpellier and Narbonne.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 18th.

A private telegram from Washington confirms that Baron Aoki will be recalled.

THE INDIAN MONSOON.

LONDON, June 18th.

The monsoon has burst in India, and harvest prospects are good.

THE STRIKES ON THE RAND.

LONDON, June 18th.

The leader of the Rand strikes has been arrested and charged with inciting to violence. He is alleged to have said to the strikers, "If workers will not join the strike, remember that I am not a fool."

FRANCE.

LONDON, June 18th.

M. Sarraut, French Under Secretary of State, has resigned, disapproving of the Government's policy in reference to the Wine Growers' agitation.

M. Pichon read in the Chamber, the text of the Franco-Japanese treaty, which was received with cheers. M. Pichon dwelt on the essentially pacific nature of the agreement, and congratulated Japan upon her inclusion among the Great Powers.

LATER.

The situation in the South of France almost resembles a rebellion. The Government have decided to replace the disaffected regiments by troops from the East and North, and to prosecute the recalcitrant mayors.

RESULT OF THE ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, June 18th.

1. Torpoint.
2. Feather Bed.
3. Gourd.

INTERNATIONAL BANK.

The ninth semi-annual statement of the International Banking Corporation at close of business, December 31st, was as follows:—

| ASSETS. | |
|---|-----------------|
| Demand loans and advances | 3,996,249.47 |
| Time loans | 2,472,880.59 |
| Securities and investments | 5,597,163.15 |
| Commercial credits | 3,463,697.84 |
| Bills discounted | 3,542,274.41 |
| Furniture and fixtures (less 10 per cent. depreciation semi-annually) | 97,932.59 |
| Patents and royalties in transit | 9,166,182.06 |
| Due from banks and correspondents | 830,318.51 |
| Cash on hand and in local depositories | 4,793,842.63 |
| | \$33,770,521.66 |

| LIABILITIES. | |
|--|-----------------|
| Capital | 3,250,000.00 |
| Surplus | 3,250,000.00 |
| Profit and loss | 2,468.08 |
| Dividend payable April 10, 1907 | 65,000.00 |
| Acceptances, bills and drafts on and payable by branches and correspondents, and against bills receivable or billon in transit | 11,400,889.46 |
| Notes in circulation | 141,050.45 |
| Due to banks and bankers | 1,054,465.02 |
| Deposits, time | 4,241,794.92 |
| Deposits, demand | 10,015,284.13 |
| | \$33,770,521.66 |

A DISHONEST VICAR.

Attention is again being directed to the persistent attempts of the clergy of the Church of England to enforce confession as a preliminary to confirmation. The most recent case has occurred at a church in the east-end of London. Apparently the facts are not in dispute, and are detailed in the Times by a writer who gives his name and address. Briefly they are these:—Two girls, aged respectively 14 and 15, were being prepared for confirmation, and had placed in their hands by the vicar a pamphlet entitled "A Help to Confession." The pamphlet contained a list of "sins" and the girls were requested to mark off those that they had been guilty of. The list contained some "sins" which were not fit to mention to a young girl. After marking the sins that they had committed the candidates were requested to come singly to the vicarage for a "private talk" with the vicar. Naturally the father of the two girls resented such a document being placed in the hands of his children. On the girls presenting themselves at the church for confirmation they were refused admittance into the building on the ground that they had not had the "private talk" with the vicar. Yet, in spite of this unwarrantable proceeding, the father of the girls can obtain no remedy from the Bishop of Stepney, to whom the facts were made known. Instead, his lordship has added insult to injury by a curt expression of regret "that the father, by his want of confidence in the vicar, deprived the children of the privileges of confirmation."

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, June 20th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS TIGGOTT,
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED MURDER.

The hearing of the charge of murder proffered against Fujioka Kichi, Yastaro Koniya, Umakichi Yamaguchi and Nanshiro Isaki was continued.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, the accused being defended by Mr. M. W. Wade, instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes.

Before the trial continued his Lordship wished to say a word about the proper form of caution to be administered to a prisoner when exhibits were put in. He thought the exhibits should be put before the person charged, that he should be told the charge and that the exhibits had been secured by the police.

The Attorney-General—In this case your Lordship intimated that I should not ask to put the prisoner's statements in. I think you also said you were satisfied regarding Inspector Hanson's statement.

His Lordship—Yes, but I do want to impress upon the Government the absolute necessity of having the very best interpreters that can possibly be had.

The Attorney-General—Your Lordship's instructions have been noted. I understand from the police the rule is that a man should be charged as quickly as possible after his arrest.

In this instance the police secured the country and could find only one man in time.

His Lordship—What I am hoping is that a Japanese interpreter should be regularly attached to the court.

The Attorney-General—There was a Japanese regularly attached, but he was charged with being one of the accessories to this crime, hence the trouble.

Mr. Stid, in opening the defence, remarked that from the evidence as a whole it seemed to him that the jury must come to the conclusion that the deceased met his death on April 4th by reason of receiving a wound from a pointed weapon about five-eighths of an inch broad, which penetrated through his lung into his heart. The evidence of the police would also make it appear probable that the wound was inflicted on the second floor of the Japanese boarding house in Connaught Road Central. The serious questions the jury had to decide were firstly, who, if anybody, inflicted that deadly wound, and secondly, were the circumstances under which that wound was inflicted such as would justify a verdict of murder. The first question they had to consider was whether it was satisfactorily established that the four accused were in the boarding house on that night. Because, if there was any reasonable doubt that those men were not there, then the jury must necessarily bring in a verdict of not guilty. In considering that question they would have to come to a determination as to whether the evidence given on behalf of the Crown was sufficiently trustworthy to enable them to rely upon it. The Attorney-General suggested that the witnesses he called were inclined to conceal the truth, a most extraordinary thing to say about his own witnesses when there was no evidence to show that those witnesses were afraid of the accused. Mr. Stid dwelt on the material difference in the stories of some of the witnesses and stated that there could be no question of murder as there was no malice aforethought proved, or reason for it suggested.

The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the accused, and His Lordship sentenced each man to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 20th June.

BEFORE MR. P. A. HAZELAND (First
Police Magistrate).

EUROPEAN WOMAN CARRYING ARMS.
Mrs. Amy Gillan, of 3, Duffell Street, was again brought before the Court charged with carrying arms without a permit. Chief Detective Inspector Hanson said the police intended to institute other proceedings, and prisoner was remanded till Wednesday next. The defendant, who had been found carrying a revolver and 66 rounds of ammunition, was unable to put up the \$250 bail, and had to go to prison. Interesting developments are expected in this case.

BIG THEFT OF JEWELLERY.
Two women in the employ of the manager of the Ip Oo Insurance Company, at 19, Aberdeen Street, were charged with stealing on the 16th inst. a cash box containing jewellery to the value of \$2,500. Defendants were arrested after the occurrence had been reported but were liberated by the police in the absence of evidence against them. However, they were arrested again on Wednesday. Remanded.

CHINESE ARGUMENT.
A hawker in Peel Street was fined \$5 for assaulting a houseboy on Wednesday. The boy went to purchase something from defendant's stall and the two had words regarding the price. Defendant picked up a lemonade bottle and struck the boy over the arm.

OBSCENE SEAMEN.
Michael Manwaring and John Star, seamen belonging to the s.s. "Coquet" were charged with being drunk and disorderly at the Naval Canton on Wednesday evening. It appeared that the men had entered the place, though they had been warned that they had no right there, and ordered drinks from the Chinese boy. They paid for them but before they had drunk the liquor the manager of the Canton ordered them to leave, which they refused to do and used violent and abusive language. His

Worship pointed out that the committee should have a man at the entrance to tell people who were not entitled to enter that they could not do so. Defendants were each fined \$5.

AN ARSENAL DISPUTE.

A blacksmith employed in the Arsenal was brought before the court, and remanded, on a charge of assaulting a coolie employed in the yard. The two came to blows on Wednesday afternoon and parted, but yesterday morning a man went to the police station to inform the inspector that the coolie was ill and had been taken to the hospital. He has nothing more than a black eye to show but the blacksmith has been detained lest there be other developments.

A FACTION FIGHT.

Two coolies were remanded on a charge of doing serious bodily harm to another on Wednesday. The men were engaged in building work just below Barker Road and as the feeling between Hukkas and Pantis was very keen the master was asked to procure separate chop sticks for Hukkas and Pantis. When these arrived they got mixed up and a dispute ensued. Two Pantis attacked a Hukka and while one pushed him over a declivity the other pushed a rock on top of him which fractured his leg so severely that it is likely to necessitate amputation. The injured man was taken to the Victoria Hospital where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Atkinson and he was subsequently removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

ORIGIN AND VALUE OF LEGAL OATHS.

In our country courts to-day, Judge Parry in "Folklore of County Court" says, we administer two oaths—the Scotch oath, with uplifted hand, and the English oath, with its undecipherable ceremony of kissing a Book. The Scotch form is incomparably the older, and although some maintain that the hand of the witness is lifted to show he has no weapon, the sounder view is that both judges and witnesses are really each lifting his hand in appeal to the Deity. In this way did the Greeks lift their hands at the altars of their gods when they made sacrifices. In similar fashion was the oath to Wodin administered in the Orkneys by two persons joining their hands through the hole in the ring-stone of Skinnis. So also Aaron "lifted up his hand toward the people." And it is no stretch of imagination to suppose that to have been one of the most natural and solemn attitudes of early man.

Judge Parry considers the exact origin of the custom of kissing the Book in the English courts to be obscure, although he opines that it is most certainly not of ancient derivation. In 1861, at all events, is some clear that the kissing was not a necessary official act. All that was needed was to place the hand upon the Bible.

"The efficacy of the 'touch,' he remarks, runs through all the old legends, and we have an amusing survival of it to-day when a punctilious prior insists upon a nervous lady struggling out of her glove before he will hand her the Book, and again, in the peremptory order constantly given by a clerk when handing the Book to a witness, 'Right hand, if you please.' For these demands there is, as far as I know, no legal sanction, and I take them to be echoes of the social system of these islands that prevailed some time prior to the building of Stonehenge.

Touching a sacred object seems a world-wide method of oath-taking. The Somali—who are not yesterday's children—have a special sacred stone and observe a very beautiful ceremony. One party says, 'God is before us and this stone is from Amr Bar,' naming a fabulous and sacred mountain. The other party replies, 'I shall not lie in this agreement, and therefore take this stone from you.' Let us hope that what follows is more satisfactory than are my everyday experiences.

As a matter of fact, points out Judge Parry, our ceremony of oath-taking is really a pagan one. Our very verb 'to swear' takes us back to pre-Christian days when man's strength and his sword were the masters. To swear was to vow to heaven upon a sword, and the essence of swearing, deep down in the root form of the thing and the word itself, is to take one's sword in one's right hand and fight for one's own side with an energy that will make the pagan gods shout with joy in the Valhalla. Medical witnesses and land surveyors are real Vikings in this respect, especially as it seems to me those of Celtic origin.

The moral of it all, as summoned up by the writer, is that the use of the oath at all in a court of justice is as undesirable an anachronism as is a court of justice itself. What is wanted, he thinks, is a court of reconciliation, with an official reconciler in the place of a Judge. And he points out that the idea is neither entirely new nor wholly Quixotic, for 'Lord Brougham, a very practical reformer, had hopes of constructing courts of reconciliation in this country seventy years ago.'—London Reader.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 20th at 11.5 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the N.E. and S. coasts of China, and risen slightly in the Philippines.

Pressure is highest to the N. of the Yangtze in the North, and over the S. part of the China Sea in the south. It is relatively low over S. China.

Moderate variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel, and moderate to fresh S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea. The Japanese returns are lacking this morning.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.99 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Hongkong & Neighbourhood | 8. winds moderate or fresh; showery. |
| Formosa Channel | Variable winds, moderate. |
| South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma | Same as No. 1. |
| South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan | Same as No. 1. |

How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. For Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

MORRISONGRAMS.

Following are some of Dr. Morrison's latest telegrams to the Times:—

PEKING, May 19th.
The first six months following the issue of the anti-opium regulations last November expired according to Chinese reckoning on Friday, when the last of the opium dens in Peking was closed. All the restaurants and houses of bal character in this city where formerly the use of opium was universal some time ago ceased to permit smoking on the premises. Steps have been taken by the British authorities. They have received regular reports of the progress of the anti-opium movement from Consuls, missionaries, and other observers in all parts of the Empire. These will be collated and will give a trustworthy indication of the honesty or dishonesty of the enforcement of the regulations. They would also be an equally valuable guide to the Chinese authorities who are now waiting, with some surprise at the delay, for an answer to the proposal presented to the British Government on November 23rd and published in the Times of December 25th.

As is known, Tang Shao-yi, the Governor of Mukden Province, has been the moving spirit in the anti-opium campaign in Peking. A few days ago, speaking to a foreigner who expressed a fear that his departure would mean a weakening in the movement, Tang Shao-yi declared that that would not be so, that the movement was ten deep-rooted. He had but crystals fixed the sentiment of the best people in the nation against opium; the sentiment was a steadily gaining force; the movement was with the effect of the new regulations, especially in this province, where the public use of opium had almost disappeared, and in his own province of Canton. He said that the difficulties in the way of the reduction of the growth of the poppy in the interior were not insurmountable, but the question of morphia caused grave concern. Tang Shao-yi further said that the significant fact that since the issue of the new regulations with one or two exceptions he had not seen a new opium given to a known opium smoker.

In this province the results are wholly satisfactory. In Canton province and in Kwang-shi also they are satisfactory, and to a less degree in Szechuan, Chekiang, Ngan-shan, and Shansi, but in Nanking, while practical effects as regards effective measures have not been apparent, the effect of the new regulations is steadily increasing. Especially unsatisfactory are the Yangtze provinces under Chang Ching-tung, who formerly voted trenchantly against opium, but has taken no steps to enforce the regulation in his Vicerealty. Han Shih-chung, the new Viceroys of Manchuria, Tsao Chun-huan, the new President of the Ministry of Communications, and Duke Taishan, the new President of the Ministry of Finance, are all strongly against opium, as are the new Viceroys of Yunnan and Szechuan, two of the greatest opium-growing provinces.

Morphia will be a formidable difficulty. All the manufacturing powers except Japan and Germany have now given their assent to the enforcement of the clauses in the American and British treaties forbidding the importation of morphia except for medical purposes. Japan is the largest manufacturer of morphia in the world, and other appliances for use of morphia. Morphia is smuggled into China in large quantities. Only a few ounces are shown in the Customs returns, yet the import should be estimated in tons. Official statistics show during several years before the increase of duty an import annually of about four tons; when the duty was increased from 5 to 20 per cent, at a color the quantity imported fell to a few ounces, and yet the consumption has in the meantime increased.

It is still early to dogmatize, but, viewed impartially, the development of the anti-opium movement is encouraging. The movement is certainly popular, and is supported by the entire native Press, while a hopeful sign is that the use of opium is fast becoming unfashionable and will become more so when the first official denunciation is removed from office because of opium smoking.

PEKING, May 19th.

The resignation by Tsai-tien of all his offices has been succeeded by the following changes. The President of the Ministry of Finance becomes President of the Ministry of Commerce, and Duke Tsai-tien, the Imperial Commissioner which last year visited Europe, a prince from whom much is expected, takes the important post of President of Finance.

Following with a critical eye recent appointments, one can condemn certain selections but the appointments generally are approved, the younger and more intelligent class finding employment. The Vice-Viceroy Tsai-tien, an excellent English, though he has never been out of China, has a good position in the Ministry of Commerce. The two recent appointments most criticized are that of Prince Liang as Comptroller-General of the Ministry of War, a post which was abolished when the reforms were decreed on November 6, and that of Tsao Chun-huan to be President of the Ministry of Communications. But both appointments are capable of defense. Recently Tsai-tien, President of the Ministry of War, gave a personal friend, Pong-shan, a Manchuk, the command, for which he was quite unfitted, of four divisions formerly under Yuan Shih-kai. The appointment caused much discontent, and the army itself, showing its improved spirit, has been pressing for his removal. The appointment of Prince Liang, now with such high authority preparing the way for their removal, such is the explanation of the most experienced military attaché in Peking.

In the case of Tsao Chun-huan, his record as acting Viceroy of Szechuan, where he suppressed the remnants of the Boxer trouble and settled with justice the complicated question of the Catholic indemnity claims, was excellent, while as acting Viceroy of Canton he quelled an insurrection which for years had been a source of anxiety to China and other Governments, which feared international complications with the neighbouring possessions of France. He is of a fearless and independent spirit, and his chief personal assistant and adviser is a clever Cantonese educated in America.

A very interesting water polo match was witnessed by a large gathering at the Royal Engineer's Camber yesterday afternoon, between teams representing the Victoria Recreation Club and the Royal Engineers. The players for the former team were: goal, L. E. Lamport; full backs, J. M. Lopes and W. G. Giggins; half back, J. A. V. Barros; forwards, A. R. Ellis, J. M. Rosa Pereira, and A. H. Carroll. The latter's team consisted of: goal, Grandy; full backs, Barton and Carr; half back, Vaughan; forwards, Moorish, Goodwin and Turner. The V. R. C. won by 3 goals to nil, the scorers being, A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, and J. M. Rosa Pereira.

NOTICE

Advertisements regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Manager. The Manager's office is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. only, and special business matters must be submitted to him. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until terminated. Telephone Address: P.O. Box 5, 5th Ed. Licker's. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST

ON June 18th, off Lai-Chi-Kok, One WHITEHEAD TORPEDO. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for its recovery. Apply to—H.M.S. "TAMAR." Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. 1095



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAHANGIR KHAN, late of Victoria, Hongkong, School Master, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 made an Order limiting to the 31st day of July 1907, for sending in Claims against the above Estate. All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 20th day of June 1907.

J. H. KEMP, Official Administrator.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. WRI ON to sell by Public Auction

SATURDAY, the 29th June 1907, and

MONDAY, the 1st July 1907, Commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

At No. 57 Caine Road

THE WHOLE OF THE

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LACE CURTAINS, BOOKCASES, BOOKS

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DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BED-

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One Very Fine BILLIARD TABLE by

Burroughs & Wals, several Sets of IVORY,

PENZELINE & CRYSTAL BALLS,

SPECIAL MATCH CUBES, LEATHER

UPHOLSTERED SEATS, &c.

One GRAND PIANO by Steinway and Son.

One GRAMOPHONE and about 700 R.E.

CORDS, including some of the very best.

About 400 PIANOLA RECORDS in fine

edition.

On view from Tuesday the 25th June.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. 1097

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON, ANTWERP AND STRAITS

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

Captain Jackson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and at red at Consignees risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th June at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. 1094

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SPEZIA."

Captain Brock, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1093

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GULF OF VENICE."

FROM SYDNEY.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1092

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st day of July 1907, the Business and Responsibility of The KOWLOON HOTEL will be taken over by Mr. OWEN ELIAS OWEN. All monies due to the Hotel before the 1st July 1907 are payable to Mr. J. W. OSBORNE alone.

J. W. OSBORNE.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1087

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the abovesaid Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition. Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907. 1084

WANTED.

Quick and willing to adapt himself to anything where there is chance of Promotion. Or would invest small capital and work in any good concern. Apply Box No. 83, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1907. 1090

MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.15 p.m., on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1907, for the purpose of considering the following applications under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, viz:—

1. To transfer from one J. W. OSBORNE to OWEN ELIAS OWEN the Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises at Elgin Road, Kowloon, under the sign of "THE KOWLOON HOTEL."

2. To transfer from one HARRY HAYNES to ARTHUR FRIDRICK DAVIES the Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 21-31, Queen's Road Central, and 1 to 3, Pedder Street, under the sign of "THE HONGKONG HOTEL."

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. 1085

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. M. FARLAK, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 15,000 SQUARE FEET. 350 YEARS LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 1106

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY Situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by measurement 50 "change" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDEN & BARKLEY, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 970

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS.

100 for \$0.80 500 for \$3.00

150 " 1.75 1000 " 10.00

200 " 3.50 1500 " 25.00

250 " 5.75 2000 " 35.00

275 " 6.00 3000 " 45.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS and all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co., Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905;

ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Bookellers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1069

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 1809

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 191

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1907. 992

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Offices and Godown.

Apply to the Premises.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1907. 610

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNARVON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—HEWAN & Co., No. 13, Connaught Road, West.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to—REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—IN WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

Nos. 52, 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD, Nos. 27, 31, 33 and 35, SEYMOUR ROAD, 3 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1103

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD, GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 94

TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 809

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

WELLBURN, No. 81 the PEAK.

Apply to—JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. 254

TO LET.

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. 137

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

No. 43, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July.

"CHERRY VILLAGE." A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 860

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 192

TO LET.

NO. 3, CENTURY CRESCENT, Kennedy Road.

Apply to—J. R. MICHAEL, No. 1, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 1007

TO LET.

NO. 58, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Corner House.

Apply to—TSAU SHUN TAI TONG, 33, Wellington Street.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1069

TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya East.

Apply to—CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1089

TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY, the Capacious Premises on the Ground Floor of No. 2, PEDDER STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. Harris Keeney Co., Ltd.

Apply to—GILMAN & Co., Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. 280

FOR RENT.

SEVEN LARGE ROOMS with Commodious Godown, fronting on the Canal Road, Shamson, Canton. Possession given from July 1st. Well suited for general import and export business.

Apply to—P. S. Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907. 1081

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

A HOUSE in WONG NAI CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 191

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 25 Rooms. This property would be

INTIMATION
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
 ESTABLISHED 1875.
BABY GRANDS
 BY
RACHELS, PLEYEL, KEMMLER
 AND
ROSENKRANZ.
 PRICES FROM \$750.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH,
 QUALITY OF TONE, AND
 DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS
 ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST
 PERIOD OF TWO YEARS
 GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
 York Building, Clatter Road.
 Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. 138-2

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905
 £17,871,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,750,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL, £575,000
 II. FREE FUNDS, £3,993,739 19 6

The Underwritten, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 134-3

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Underwritten, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Underwritten, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
 Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
 Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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 The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

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SINGON & CO.,
 Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Tug Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

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M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
 Bromide and Oxyan Enlargements and also colouring. Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs. No. 84, Queen's Road Central. Good Panorama Views of Hongkong, recently taken, on sale.

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 Prints read by Englishmen

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F. A. V. RIBEIRO,
 Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. (1st of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 84, Queen's Road Central (First floor).

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG
 For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years FROM 1874 to 1906.
 Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters."
 HAS BEEN AWARDED
The Royal Prussian State Medal, 1903,
 AND THE
Gold Exhibition Medal, Dusseldorf, 1903.
GRAND PRIX, St. Louis, 1904.

Annual Sale 30,000,000 Bottles.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

The disagreeable features of travelling can be overcome when you have a bottle of Abbey's Salt with you.

A change from the daily routine of living brings Headaches, Biliousness and Constipation, which are so frequently incidental to travelling. Abbey's Salt will almost instantly relieve you of these disturbers of pleasure by its soothing effect on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores, and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson, Ltd., Hong Kong. The Abbey Fruit Salt Co., Ltd., 141, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse, PARIS.
SECURITIES ISSUED BY
 European Govts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns. PAMPHLETS
 To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO., being the oldest established of dealers in securities in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked and drawn. Results of draws checked at once. Prices collected free of charge. Bonds purchased free of stamp. Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last of the month. 1013

BETTER THAN COPAIBA MATICO
GRIMAULT & CO. CHIMISTES, PARIS
 Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most efficacious remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Hemorrhages. The Capsules contain the purest Matico, and are free from any deleterious effects. MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the most chronic cases.

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES
 For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPHTHALMIA, BRONCHITIS, SORENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, and DIFFICULTY IN EXPIRATION.
 Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiratory easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.
GRIMAULT & CO. PARIS
 Sold by all Chemists.

The Handy Home Remedy.

A box of BEECHAM'S PILLS should always be kept in the house, as, like a "stitch in time," they may save much future worry and expense. On the first sign of any derangement of the system a dose should be taken, and they will invariably have the most beneficial effect.
 "Prevention is better than cure," we are told. Next time you feel "out of sorts," just take a dose of Beecham's Pills, and so prevent a seemingly small ailment growing into serious trouble. BEECHAM'S PILLS prevent illness as well as cure it. Most people take them to keep themselves in good health. These are wise and happy ones—they hardly ever know what it feels like to be ill.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They will not harm the most delicate and the strongest will benefit by using them. They are a tried remedy—the trusted friend of thousands of families all over the world.
 Women especially suffer from headache, backache, loss of energy and spirits. Nervous dyspepsia and many other ailments which make life almost unbearable. Every woman can be immediately relieved of this suffering if upon the first sign of any derangement she will take a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Worth a Guinea a Box.
 In boxes, price 6d., 1/4 and 2/6.

CLOTH FROM PAPER.

A NEW MATERIAL FOR TEXTILES.

To the ingenuity of a well-known Saxon inventor and manufacturer, Herr Emil Clavier, is due the production of a paper yarn, termed "Xylofin," that has been successfully used in a wide range of textile fabrics. The utilization of paper wool fibre in this new and practical way and the extreme cheapness of the new material compared with other yarns now in use is really a remarkable achievement. It should be said that this is not a haphazard discovery, but rather the logical result of years of painstaking study and experimentation. After the final development of the theory at first in mind to produce a tangible material for all manner of uses in textile industries, the paper thread and yarn, loose or tightly spun, of all thicknesses, have since been woven into almost every conceivable fabric and tested and retested, until the invention has become an important commercial success. The paper yarn has extraordinary wearing properties, and as the full scope of its usefulness has probably not been determined, it will in all likelihood lend itself to other purposes yet to be discovered.

It should be understood that xylofin is wool fibre spun into a paper thread or yarn, and may be woven into any desired fabric. Although of the same material as paper, xylofin is not used in sheets and has nothing whatever of the nature of paper-maché or any substance such as may be moulded or cut in blocks. It is primarily a thread or yarn and is employed exclusively in weaving. The looms used in the manufacture of most textiles do not have to be especially constructed for this substance, although they may have to be slightly adapted for its ready manipulation. A carpet loom of almost any kind can employ this new yarn. A loom that is used for weaving linen or cotton fabrics of fine or loose mesh can weave the finer kinds of the paper thread. The thread is not brittle, it does not have a hard surface, and it neither shrinks nor stretches to any appreciable extent. Having certain resilient qualities, it cannot be readily crushed or dented like paper, and it is moisture has practically no effect. It is a serviceable substitute for cotton, jute, flax, and even silk. When bleached the yarn or thread is of a snowy whiteness, and at a first glance cannot be distinguished from cotton. It can be woven to appear as homespun linen. It combines the good qualities of cotton and linen at one-third of the price of cotton and one-tenth of the price of linen.

Being paper, it can be more readily dyed in delicate shades, far outstriking the range of colours to which cotton or silks are susceptible and vastly more than those of linen. The process of dyeing the thread or yarn is patented, and appears to be of such perfection that no colour, from the darkest mauve to the richest blue, can be obtained by strong light. If it should be the wish of a manufacturer to combine the paper thread or yarn with other materials to gain the cheapness of the new substance, it can be readily done. It can be run in greater or less quantity as may be desired. Ninety-five per cent. of the material used in the thread is cellulose, such as is used for newspapers, and 5 per cent. cotton, but of course, subjected to entirely novel treatment before spinning. The grade materials in this proportion are consequently very cheap compared to other vegetable fibres used in weaving, and this alone will make its place in the textile market permanent. Already factories are busily at work in England and in Bohemia, as well as in Saxony, turning out the paper thread and yarn, which is bought by textile manufacturers for use in their mills. It is the business of the inventor to supply the paper yarn, not with the one exception of floor coverings, where the multitude of articles which can be woven from xylofin.

Among the various fabrics which the greatest amount of work has thus far been accomplished in the making of rugs and carpets, and at the factories of the inventor paper floor coverings are woven in great quantities, and are already being exported to the United States and elsewhere with marked success. Here the yarn of heavier quality, woven into beautiful designs, is found to possess advantages over certain classes of floor coverings. They can be turned out in any thickness as rug, mat or carpet. They are strong, and do not retain dust readily, and are easily cleaned by beating or washed without fear of injury. Unpalatable to moths, they are not eaten by these insects. The paper floor coverings naturally do not possess the properties of rich Persian carpets, but are adapted to uses to which oriental rugs can be ill-fitted. Although they are made in pile, they are at present manufactured in the style of the manner of an ingrain carpet, but in finely woven, artistic patterns. They are clean and fresh, and particularly suited to summer homes and verandas.

Another great field for the paper yarn is in the manufacture of bagging, being a practical substitute for the more expensive jute. It has been found best, however, in making sacks to mix coarse bread of jute with two of paper. The combination gives the advantages of jute gunny cloth and the lightness and cheapness of paper. Clearer woven, equally strong, and at one-half of the cost it can replace with advantage the jute sacking now in general use. Inasmuch as the production of jute is localised and the demand for it steadily increases, xylofin used in place of jute for sacks will make those who have hitherto used jute making in large quantities more or less independent of the jute market, with the high prices now prevailing. Sacking made of the combination of xylofin and jute seems to be a cleaner and a more durable and not as heavy. The output of this combination paper sacking is already of great proportions, and it is estimated that in the near future the new sacking will be a formidable rival of the jute now in use in the world over.

The spun paper fibre has been woven into hats for men and women. Canvas shoes and slippers have been made of it at nominal cost. Some idea of its adaptability for towels may be gathered from the fact that last year alone 7,000,000 pieces were made and sold, and it is likely that not one purchaser in a hundred but thought he was buying linen towelling at bargain prices. Wonderfully successful have been the essays in making wall hangings and furniture coverings. When used for mural decoration, the material may be either nailed or applied with paste, and the delicate colouring of the tapestry fibres renders the effect of the tapestry singularly effective. For upholstering, ruffs and furniture the material has an unusual advantage beyond its merits of decoration because it is not subject to injury by light or dampness or even by rain.

For certain grades of wearing apparel the new paper fibre has been found an important sphere. The readiness with which yarn can be made up into cloth of any design or shade makes its use in this regard easy and successful. One peculiar feature when the paper thread is used in garments for clothing of medium thickness is the resultant warmth. It possesses the advantages of lightness in comparison with an equal bulk of linen or even cotton. The cost of the material for a full three-piece suit of cloth of the average weight is not over 4s. In lighter weights it is particularly adapted to outing

costumes. It can be made to look like a good grade of ducking and is an excellent material for wear in the tropics. For workmen's jackets and blouses and overalls it can be made up in brown and blue at half the cost of the material usually employed. There have been articles in the market made of tough, narrow strips of paper sewed together, making vests and light jackets to be worn under other clothing retaining the warmth of the body, but allowing little or no ventilation. This has nothing in common with xylofin. The new paper fibre, however, being woven, possesses sufficient porosity to make a hygienic garment. It seems well suited for underwear. In consideration of the fact that loosely woven underclothing is replacing to a certain extent the heavier flannels of an older generation, the paper fibre has been found to be very serviceable combining warmth and lightness, and is also enough to be worn by the youngest children.

LIFE INSURANCE.

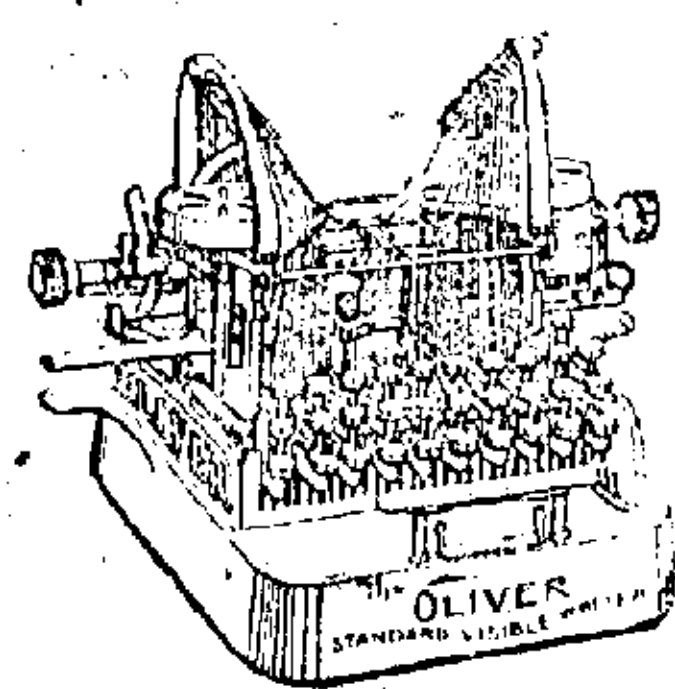
There is no doubt that gambling is one of the strongest of the primary human instincts. Essentially it is an assertion of conviction, an obstinate determination to adhere to an opinion even to the extent of paying in money or kind to a contrary opinion is demonstrated to be erroneous. Effective, it ministers to the craving for excitement, the desire for something stimulating. It is confined to no race or age. The Briton bets on horse racing, the Marwari gambles on the mutton, the Chinaman loves Pao-tan, the ancient Roman wagered on chariots and gladiators, the Spanish American backs the cock he fancies. Monte Carlo and Bangkok each bear eloquent witness to the strength and universality of the passion. Legislators have attempted to cope with the evil attendant on the gambling habit, with varying but on the whole indifferent success. Men and women have been ruined, sermons have been preached, books have been written, leagues have been formed, but effort is mostly in vain. The craving exists and will be satisfied. Useless for the moralist to inveigh against it, futile the efforts of the legislator. Men always have gambled and, short of the millennium always will.

There is however one form of wager of which the law approves, against which the preacher says nothing, and for the promotion of which have been formed the most powerful and wealthy companies the world has ever seen. This is what is known as insurance. In principle insurance is a wager. A, the insuring party, says to B, the company or underwriter, "I will pay you £10 on condition that if my goods are lost, I will pay you £100." This is essentially the same as if A, a bettor, told B, a book-maker that he would pay £10, while the latter on condition that if a particular horse won a race B would pay him £100. Yet the law would ignore the latter transaction and would uphold the former. The reason is not hard to see. In the one case the event wagered upon is of no real interest to the parties, in the other the event has been recognised as constituting a valid ground for a contract. Probably the earliest form of marine insurance was the Bottomry Bond which was known to the ancient Greeks, so that insurance against the risks of the sea has a very tolerable antiquity. It is, however, only in modern times that Life Insurance has come into vogue.

This in principle is the same as marine or fire insurance, a wager against a particular contingency. The essential difference is that the particular case wagered against is inevitable and the only question is as to the time of its happening. The contract provides for a regular periodical payment by, or on behalf of, the insured and for the payment by the company of a certain sum at the death of the insured provided all the conditions of the contract have been observed. It is clear that the ability of the company to pay depends (leaving out of question the value of any share capital) on its always receiving an annual amount in excess of its disbursements for the purpose of the contract. It is therefore of the utmost importance to the company to have some means of judging what rate per year a given number of lives will end. Such calculations are made by means of mortality tables, which exhibit the numbers of persons who out of a given number born or living at a particular age live to attain successive higher ages, and the numbers of those who die in the intervals. The most famous of these tables is the Carlisle Table, though this is now recognised as faulty in its graduation, and has been superseded by others. The premiums calculated on these tables are known as "pure premiums." To them is generally made an addition to provide for contingencies, expenses, fluctuations in the death rate, etc. This addition is known as "loading," and the premium so "loaded" is termed the office premium.

It will be seen that the administration of Life Insurance business requires intelligence and skill of a very high order. The popularity of life insurance is now so great that it is no uncommon thing to find companies with assets invested of £10,000,000 and upwards. These companies are therefore very powerful corporations and are not without influence in the world of finance, although owing to the scrupulous care which they must exercise in the investment they make these are generally the securities of the gilt-edged order. In Great Britain the life insurance offices have on the whole conducted their business with scrupulous propriety and there are very few of them which are not sound. The majority of American offices are also sound though recent revelations have shown that in two ways some few of them have yielded to the temptations incidental to their enormous wealth and the peculiar conditions of American politics and finance. These are the cases of the Commissioner's Insurance Co. and the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York. These have revealed something of the uses to which the wealth of insurance companies may be put, but it is probable that the majority of American companies would repudiate such tactics.

It being the duty of every man to make some provision for his family in the case of his death and life insurance being the most convenient way of effecting such a provision, it is advisable to have some test by which to select an office. It is necessary not to be led away by the mere magnitude of operations, although other things being equal the largest company, the greater the number of individual lives insured, the more nearly do its operations coincide with the laws of probability and the less chance is there of its being swamped by some unforeseen contingency. The relation between premium income and expense is a factor to be considered and more especially the expense in commission and particularly of procuring new business. Heavy bonuses are attractive but are not necessarily a criterion of soundness. The investments should be scrutinised and a company with the slightest speculative tendency lost severely alone. The conditions of the policy, particularly as to payment, are important as some offices have an unusual liberty of raising objections and delaying payment when the policy matures either by age or death. Any good office should pay immediately on production of proof of death and evidence of claim. Life insurance had long ago passed the experimental stage and has become one of the necessities of existence. Its operations are an evidence of



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the power of the accumulation of small sums, which in themselves almost negligible, nevertheless in the aggregate yield an enormous influence over the lives and investments of men. —The Englishman.

MR. PASSMORE'S ORDEAL.

DUNTING STAGE EFFECTS.

A dog-hawking competition which would make the sobriest cat in Christendom go into hysterics of laughter took place at the Shaftesbury Theatre last month. "Early Tatters" being played there, and in it Mr. Walter Passmore sang a song called "The Fiddler and His Dog." Mr. Passmore thought he might add to the reality of the song if he could not get a real dog to sit on the piano and howl whilst he sang the sad and sentimental part of the song. Capital idea!

So he asked for dogs that could howl to order, to be at the stage door at two p.m. and dogs arrived with their masters and their mistresses by the dozen and the score at the appointed time. They were all admitted to the stage, together, and Mr. Passmore received the prompt assurance of the owners that they were all warranted to howl like anything!

"Well, try 'em one at a time," said the comedian, sitting down at the piano. "Now then—Number One, please!" There were about 30 dogs on the stage by this time, all sitting and staring and getting their chains all twisted into Gordian knots. Indeed, it was a sort of Craft's Dog Show, malicious, and hilarious No. 1 was sorted out of the middle and carried to the piano by his loving mistress.

"Will he howl if I sing?" asked Mr. Passmore.

"He'll howl at German bands—and piano-organs," said his owner; "and I should think he'll howl at you. Speak, Towser!" said the lady, encouraging him with a bit of cat's meat.

Towser wagged his tail and licked the fingers of the famous comedian, who played a few preludes, all whilst the dog sat on his mistress's lap, and then began to sing. Towser looked at him with startled surprise on his intelligent face, and suddenly stopped wagging his tail.

"Mr. Passmore sang until he became red in face, and pounded at the piano; but the dog only looked unutterably bored."

"Howl yourself, sir, to give him encouragement," suggested the lady.

"Ain't I howling!" said Mr. Passmore, aggrieved.

"I mean like a dog," said the lady. "Try." So Mr. Passmore, still playing the piano raised his eyes to Heaven and "howled like a horgan," as Mrs. Gamp would say. A lost soul in the deepest depths of Purgatory could not have done it better.

"Wow, Wow, wowwww!"

"You idiot," said the dog as plain as a dog can speak.

"Wow, Wow (good dog), wowwww!"

"Speak, Towser!" implored the lady. So Mr. Passmore yawned, and sitting down suddenly, fought with a rapid action of his left foot and leg to ally out some incantation.

"Number Two!" cried the stage manager, and Towser retired (1) to have it out with himself in the shelter of the wings.

Number Two was a wire-haired terrier of illimitable enthusiasms—the property of a lady in sky blue. His name was Fritz. He sat on the lap of the lady, and Mr. Passmore sang his song out to him. "He'll howl all right if you sing the proper things to him," said the lady.

"Fritz I can't change my song to suit your dog," said the perspiring actor. "I'll have another go." So he warbled:

He shivered and shivered that dog all day. From morning until dark. He shivered that poor dog all away. And only left his burk!

Then he turned and made faces at Fritz—horrible faces. Fritz sat up on his hindlegs and smiled his approval.

"Let me try," purred the beauty in blue. She seized Fritz, and held his nose upwards—in the approved direction whence howls always come. Mr. Passmore vamped, and the lady sang in a high falsetto voice:

Pretty little Polly Perkins Of Paddington-green! Diddle-dum, dum, diddle dum That over was SEEN!

Then she howled, giving Fritz his cue. Mr. Passmore joined in with his unearthly "WOW," and all the rest of the dogs began to take a lively interest in the proceedings.

"r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r!" snarled Fritz. He had evidently heard that song before, and scented trouble.

"I don't believe there's a single howl in the house," said the stage-manager, sagaciously biting the pencil with address of worried howlers.

"Pard'n'm, sir," said a tall, thin, pale man with a very high collar and a very ferociously waxed moustache. "You haven't tried me yet!"

"Where's your dog?" queried the stage manager.

"Here!" replied the thin, pale man tapping his chest tragically.

"Produce it!" said the stage-manager.

The man threw his head back and emitted a distant howl—the sort of thing you hear in the country, miles and miles away at night, when the moon is shining. Then he flapped

his coat-tails in imitation of a wag, and said, "How's that?"

"It's all right as far as it goes," said Mr. Passmore, "but what sort of a howl do you call yourself—a terrier, a bull-pup, a Pommeranian, or what?"

"I'm a professional howler," said the man, with tragic dignity. "I'm in the outfitting business in the daytime, but I'm upon to howl for you at night if terms can be arranged."

"I'm afraid you won't do, sir. Thanks awfully," said Mr. Passmore in a tired voice. Then he added, with assumed cheerfulness, "Dogs forward!"

"They came—all a-vag and eager. A King Charles spaniel in the comedian's face, a wire-haired terrier from St. Martin's court licked his ear, and a Great Dane snarled sarcastically through the Fiddle Song. But never a one produced the ghost of a howl; and at last Mr. Passmore had to give it up."

BILIOUSNESS.

ITS CAUSE AND EFFECTS REMOVED BY TAKING MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

To describe fully the horrors of biliousness would be impossible, they baffled description. The disease is due to a disordered state of the liver, the all-important bile, which this organ secretes, being irregular in its flow, and then the mischief begins. This bile plays an important part in the digestion of your food, and also acts as a natural purgative, keeping the bowels in a state of healthy activity. If then your liver fails to send out sufficient bile, your food does not digest properly, but forms into wind, causing spasms, and your bowels become constipated. This again forces impurities into your system, bringing on headache, offensive breath, and perhaps skin or kidney troubles.

On the other hand if there is too much bile, some of it will be drawn into your blood with equally bad effects. Dull pains in your sides and back soon follow, your skin turns yellow, there is a bad taste in your mouth, and your tongue is thickly coated. You feel sick and dizzy, you are constipated, and subject to violent headaches, and a dull, hopeless, lifeless feeling makes your very existence a horror.

Here is an actual instance of such suffering, and a striking proof of the value of Mother Seigel's Syrup as a certain cure. Mrs. Emily Martine, a young married woman, residing at Lower Woodside, near Luton, says: "I had suffered with biliousness for years, and never could get rid of it entirely. Some time ago I had a very bad attack. I felt terribly weak and run down, and there was a constant pain at my chest, and in my back. I was so dizzy at times that I could hardly stand. At night I used to wake up feeling, oh, so sick, and when I awoke in a state of collapse, while my head throbbed as if it would burst. And so the matter went on until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup. Then," she says, "I improved, and in a very short time was completely cured."

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